

sidered. Meningitis and Encephalitis are next in order, and attention is called to the difficulty in diagnosing tubercular disease during the early period of meningitis. Other forms of Meningitis and also Inflammation of the Brain Substance conclude the chapter. In an interesting chapter upon Hydrocephalus the writer questions the success of drainage, because the fluid is replenished so rapidly that but little can be accomplished.

Infantile Cerebral Palsies receive a most interesting and valuable exposition. The author has previously made valuable contributions to the literature of the subject, and especially in drawing attention to the influence which prolonged labor exerts in the production of these disorders. The general practitioner, and especially the obstetrician, will find this chapter of the greatest importance. Tumors of the Brain and Brain Abscesses are considered fully but concisely. The author has found in his experience that children tolerate operations upon the brain very poorly indeed: this fact and the prevalence of tubercular tumors in the brains of children render surgical interference less successful than in the adult. For brain-abscesses the surgeon should be summoned early, and operation be performed as promptly and rapidly as possible.

The author has collected the various types of Diseases Due to Defective Development of the Brain in the following chapter. His experience does not permit him to conclude that craniectomy in these cases is likely to permanently increase the intra-cranial capacity, nor has he seen improvement follow this operation. Diseases of the Mind form the subject of the concluding section of this volume, and here again the importance of prenatal conditions and also of convulsions is fully set forth. An Appendix to the volume contains therapeutic suggestions.

The author has contributed a most interesting and valuable book to the literature of pediatrics. While a portion of the subject-matter receives treatment in works upon General Medicine, his extensive experience and original observation in the disorders of early infancy render this volume unique and especially valuable. His extensive acquaintance with the literature of the subject is shown in the bibliographies appended to each chapter. This book should be especially valuable to the general practitioner and to the obstetrician, who will find in it clear and interesting matter an explanation of many phenomena which occasion difficulty in diagnosis. The writer's directions regarding treatment are rational and explicit, and should be highly appreciated by the reader. The book is clearly printed and abundantly illustrated, most of the illustrations being clearly produced.

E. P. D.

A HANDBOOK OF MEDICAL DIAGNOSIS FOR STUDENTS. By JAMES B. HERRICK, A.B., M.D.; Adjunct Professor of Medicine, Rush Medical College; Professor of Medicine, Northwestern University Woman's Medical School; Attending Physician to Cook County Hospital; Assistant Attending Physician to Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago. With 80 illustrations and 2 colored plates. Pp. x., 432. Philadelphia: Lea Brothers & Co., 1895.

DESIGNED, as this book is, for the use of students, it will be found that the author has admirably accomplished his purpose as expressed in the preface in the hope "that the volume will be more than a quiz-compend; that it will stimulate the undergraduate to further study in larger works and in good current medical literature; to more careful and thorough clinical observation, and to original investigation."

In a work of this character, in which so much important matter must be sacrificed for the sake of brevity, it may seem somewhat unfair to criticise too harshly a lack of detail. Nevertheless, as the book purports to be an "aid in making a diagnosis," it would seem to us that, in several instances, a more complete enumeration of methods of investigation would have been advisable. Thus, to illustrate, on page 186, under the consideration of the microscopical examination of the sputum, although stating that the detection of elastic tissue is conclusive evidence of bronchial erosion or softening of the parenchyma of the lung, the author describes for its detection only the uncertain method of picking out one of the little masses from the sputum with the forceps and flattening it between two glass slides or two glass plates. No reference is made to the methods employed by von Jaksch, Fenwick, and others.

The article on pleurisy is not adequate to the needs of the student. An important subject, it has been so condensed as to be of but little value. In the differential diagnosis between pleural effusion and croupous pneumonia affecting the left base, no reference is made to the alteration in the former of the position of Traube's semilunar space; neither does the bacteriology of pleurisy receive any consideration.

The above are the main defects of the work, and are but slight when placed in comparison with its general merits. The author has selected well from the standard works upon his subject and has shown a keen knowledge of the requirements of the student in the manner in which he has arranged his material. Especial attention should be called to the excellence of the chapters upon malaria and diseases of the blood and ductless glands, in both of which the text is elucidated by illustrations that cannot fail to be of the utmost value to the student.

In his considerations of diphtheria, pneumonia, and many other affections, there is shown a thorough appreciation of the results attained by recent pathological investigations, and the student who reads these chapters will not be misinformed.

The identification of capillary bronchitis with broncho-pneumonia as one and the same anatomical process is in keeping with the modern view concerning this affection. It seems strange, with our present knowledge of the pathology of this condition, that capillary bronchitis should still be given, by even a few, a distinct and separate pathology;

and it is a matter of congratulation to the future students of the book under consideration that the author has set them aright upon this important subject.

In conclusion we would say that the typographical standard of the work is high, and that the illustrations are unusually well selected and beautifully reproduced. The book is one that no student will regret possessing, and the author can congratulate himself in the production of a work that stands out as a bright star from among its class.

T. G. A.

CLINICAL LECTURES AND ESSAYS ON RICKETS, TUBERCULOSIS, ABDOMINAL TUMORS, AND OTHER SUBJECTS. By SIR WILLIAM JENNER, BART., G.C.B. 8vo., pp. 329. London: MacMillan & Co.

It is with much pleasure that we inspect this volume of lectures and essays by the distinguished author; contributions to medical literature which were made from twenty to forty years ago, and now collected into book form. A companion volume, *Lectures on Fever and Diphtheria*, was published about a year ago, and was reviewed in this JOURNAL.

Any extended review of the volume before us is out of place, inasmuch as the matter in it is not new. In reading the three lectures upon rickets, with which the book opens, one cannot but feel what a pleasure it would have been to have listened to so careful and exhaustive a discussion of the subject. The thought arises, too, that these well-known lectures, published more than thirty years ago, embody nearly all that is known of the subject at the present day.

Another interesting lecture is that upon tuberculosis in the child, particularly the portion which treats of the symptoms of acute deposits of tubercle, and that upon chronic tuberculosis of the bronchial and mesenteric lymphatic glands. This study of gland tuberculosis, its symptoms and diagnosis, is of especial value.

Among other essays and lectures in the volume is a lecture upon the modification of heart murmurs by pressure upon the chest; an article upon emphysema of the lungs, contributed by the author to *Reynold's System of Medicine*; another on the same subject, taken from the *Medico-Chirurgical Transactions*; one upon congestion of the heart; a paper on the use of the neutral sulphites, and a series of five lectures upon extrapelvic tumors of the abdomen. This series, although delivered nearly thirty years ago, is alone well worth the price of the volume. They are noticeable for simplicity and pleasantness of style, and for the value of the subject matter.

In fine, anyone expecting to find in this book ideas which have become obsolete or antiquated is far from grasping the truth. There is nothing of that sort about them. Readers will be amply repaid by the perusal of the volume, and it can hardly fail to add to their medical knowledge.

J. P. C. G.

PROGRESS OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.

THERAPEUTICS.

UNDER THE CHARGE OF

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CYCLING AND HEART DISEASE.

DR. BENJAMIN WARD RICHARDSON concludes a paper with the following observations: (1) Cycling, when carried on with moderation, may, in so far as the healthy heart is concerned, be permitted or even recommended. (2) In every case of heart disease it is not necessary to exclude cycling. It may even be useful in certain instances when the action of the heart is feeble and when signs of fatty degeneration are found, since increased muscular exercise often improves the condition of muscle, and of no muscle more than the heart itself. (3) As the action of cycling tells directly upon the motion of the heart, the effect it produces on that organ is phenomenally and unexpectedly great, in regard to the work which it gets out of it. (4) The ultimate effect of severe cycling is to increase the size of the heart and to render it irritable and hyper-sensitive to motion, the cycling acting upon it like a stimulant. (5) The over-development of the heart under the continued overaction affects, in turn, the arterial resilience, modifies the natural blood-pressure, and favors degenerative structural change in the organs of the body generally. (6) In persons of timid and nervous natures, "neurotics," the fear incidental to cycling, especially in crowded thoroughfares, is often creative of disturbance and palpitation of the heart, and ought to be taken into account in preventive advice. (7) In giving advice it is often more important to consider the condition of the peripheral rather than the central circulation. Enfeebled or worn-out arteries are more dangerous than the feeble heart, and when connected with a heart that is overactive are seats of danger. This remark also applies to cases of local arterial injury, as in aneurism. (8) Venous enlargement seems rather to be benefited than injured by cycling, and conditions marked by sluggish circulation through veins are often greatly relieved by the exercise. (9) Three sets of acts are most injurious: (a) Straining to climb hills and to meet head-winds. (b) Excessive fatigue.